

Substance Abuse Prevention

Environmental Prevention Needs Assessment Workbook SFY2014



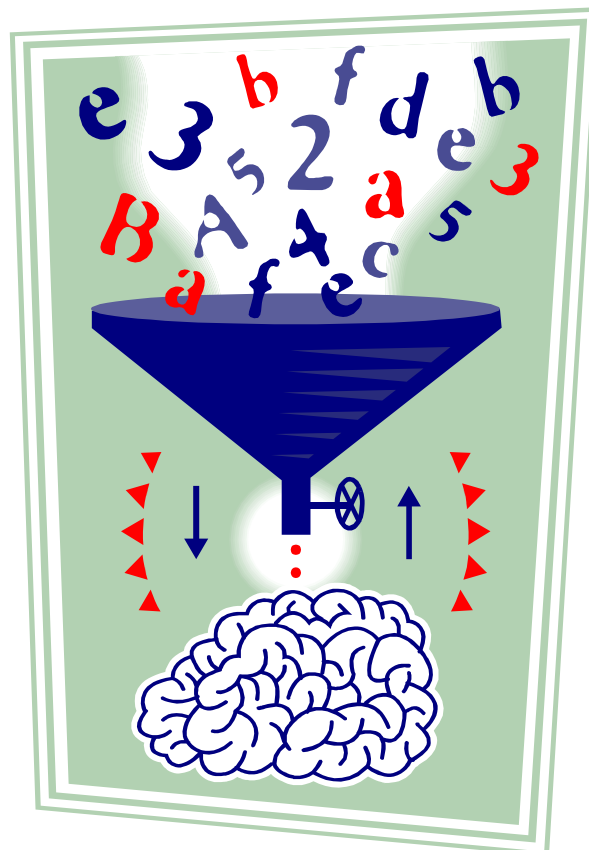
Part 3 Analysis & Recommendations DII Roosevelt County

Version 1
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Problems



Task One:
Explore Consequence and Consumption Data in Your Community
in Order to Identify What Problems are of Greatest Concern

CONSEQUENCES – PART 3

Alcohol-related consequences are defined as the social, economic and health problems associated with binge drinking. This first section looks at the alcohol-related motor vehicle crash data and will help you understand the impact or consequence this has on your community. While it is recognized that not all communities will experience exactly the same impact, the consequence this project is focused on reducing is motor vehicle crashes.

Motor Vehicle Crashes

One of the major consequences of drinking alcohol is motor vehicle crashes resulting in injury and death. Drinking and driving have significant negative consequences for Montana's population. Your task will be to use the motor vehicle crash information for your community, rate the data and compare it with the state data using Workbook Part 1 - Tables 2 through 4.

QUESTION 1 Motor Vehicle Crashes

Based on Tables 2 through 4 and any other local data, how do alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes in your community compare to alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Table 2: *The rate of alcohol-related crashes for all races, are 3 times higher in Roosevelt County than the rate of occurrence across the state of Montana (407.76 versus 119.96 respectively).*

Table 3: *The rate of alcohol-related crash fatalities for all races in Roosevelt County, from 2008-2012, are more than 2 times the rate of occurrence across the state of Montana (22.97% versus 8.6% respectively).*

Table 4: *The total number of alcohol-related crash fatalities for American Indians was greater across the state of Montana (2 in Roosevelt, 22 in the State). When basing the rate of occurrence on population the rate of occurrence in Roosevelt County was greater than the state per 100,000 people (3.87% versus .37% respectively).*

Local Data: *Northeast Montana Health Services conducted a survey through Trinity Hospital in Wolf Point and Poplar Community Hospital in Poplar and reported findings that "the percent of motor vehicle crashes involving alcohol in Roosevelt County (23.6%) is more than double the state of Montana's rate (10%). Alcohol and substance abuse was consistently rated as a health concern for Wolf Point and Poplar respondents in the health assessment."*

Local alcohol-related crashes with injuries for all races, during the years 2002-2009 were greater than the state rate. However, the rate per population had decreased significantly each year beginning in 2007 and continuing to decrease through 2009. Data for 2010 was unavailable.

Alcohol-related crashes with fatalities for all races declined in 2008 and 2009 for the overall state population; this did not hold true for the community population. Data for 2010 was unavailable.

Based on this data, the occurrence of alcohol-related crashes and alcohol-related crash fatalities for all races is greater in Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Reservation than across the state of Montana. Further, the data shows that the occurrence of alcohol-related crash fatalities for American Indians is greater in Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Reservation than across the state of Montana.

Underage Drinking and Driving

QUESTION 2 Underage Drinking and Driving

Based on Tables 5 through 7 and your community's own local data, how does underage drinking and driving in your community compare to drinking and driving across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

The data shows students in Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Reservation of all races in grades 8, 10 and 12, drink and drive at a rate that is more than 2 times the State's rate (22.4% versus 9.3% respectively). The rates for county/reservation 8th graders in 2012 who drank and drove were more than 6 times greater than state rates (13.2% versus 2.8% respectively). The rates for county/reservation 10th and 12th grade students were more than 2 times greater than state rates (19% versus 8.6% for 10th grade, and 35.1% versus 16.6% for 12th grade).

The data also shows that rates for American Indians on reservations who drove a vehicle when they had been drinking declined in 2011 (15.7%) from 2009 (17.5%) by 1.7%; however rates increased in 2013 (16.6%) creating a yoyo effect. According to the data, rates for American Indians on reservations are just as high as the rates for American Indians in urban areas (both 17.5%). Rates for American Indians on reservations were at all times 4% to 5% greater than rates for American Indians throughout the state.

Local data shows that rates for American Indian high school students (12.93%) on or near a reservation who drove a car when they had been drinking are more than 1% lower than for students throughout the Northeast Region of Montana (14.15%); Data for Poplar students (14.2%) is about the same as that of the Northeast Region of Montana.

The problem in Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Reservation is much higher than the state of Montana when it comes to drinking and driving rates.

High School Students Riding in Car Driving by Someone Who Has Been Drinking

QUESTION 3 High School Students riding in a Car Driven by Someone Who Has Been Drinking

Based on Tables 8 through 10 and your community's own local data, how does high school students riding in a car driven by someone who has been drinking in your community compare students riding in a car driven by someone who has been drinking across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

The data shows that the overall total percentage of students of all races who rode in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days is declining for the state; 33.1% in 2008, 28.3% in 2010 and 25.3% in 2012. The same is not true for Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Reservation. County/reservation rates decreased in 2010(36.5%) from 2008 (50.7%), however they rose again in 2012 (42.5%) creating a yoyo effect. County/reservation rates are at all times greater than state rates; in 2012 county/reservation rates were 6% higher for 8th grade, 17.4% higher for 10th grade and 28.2% higher than the state rates. Overall total state rate in 2012 was 25.3% while county/reservation rate was 42.5%.

While the data shows a declining trend over time, reservation rates are at all times greater than all designated population centers by as much as 13%. Currently reservation rates (31.9%) are 7.4% greater than state rates (24.5%).

Local data for Middle School students riding in a car with someone who had been drinking shows that rates are greater, about 5% higher, for those American Indian students on or near a reservation (26.88%) than for those students throughout the Northeast Region of Montana (20.39%).

Local data for High School students riding in a car with someone who had been drinking shows that rates are about the same for both American Indian students on or near a reservation (31.91%) and students in the Northeast Region of Montana (30.56%).

State data shows that the problem in Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Reservation is greater than throughout the state of Montana while local data shows that the problem is about the same for American Indian students on or near a reservation, students in the Northeast Region and Poplar students.

Final Consequence Question

QUESTION 4

Based on all of the consequence data analyzed here and your answers to Questions 1 through 3, how is motor vehicle crashes, underage drinking and driving, and high school students riding in vehicles driven by driver who had been drinking impacting your community? Explain the rationale for your response.

Even though data in Tables 9 and 10 show a decline over time, the data clearly shows that the rates for those under 21 who drink and drive or ride in a vehicle with a driver who has been drinking alcohol are at all times higher in Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Reservation than throughout the state. Rates for crashes were at all times 2 to 3 times greater for county/reservation than for the state. Local data shows that there is no significant difference in the rate of local students who drove while drinking or rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol when compared to Northeast Regional data. The problem in Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Reservation is greater than throughout the state of Montana while the problem is about the same for Poplar, on or near the reservation and Northeast Region of Montana.

Although the data shows that Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Reservation has a larger problem than the State of Montana in motor vehicle crashes, underage drinking and driving and high school kids riding in a vehicle with someone who has been drinking, the alcohol consumption rates are still high. All of this data can be partially contributed to the culture of alcohol use in Roosevelt County.

CONSUMPTION – PART 3

This section looks at consumption data and will help you identify which alcohol-related consumption problems are greatest in your community. Consumption data includes binge drinking, underage drinking and driving, and high school students riding in cars driven by someone drinking. While it is recognized that not all communities will experience exactly the same problems the specific focus will be binge drinking.

Underage Binge Drinking

QUESTION 5 Underage Binge Drinking

Based on Tables 11 through 14 and your community's own local data, how does underage binge drinking in your community compare to underage binge drinking across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

The data shows that in 2008, 2010 and 2012 for all races Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Reservation students in 8th grade engaged in binge drinking at rates of 10% to 14% higher than state rates. County/reservation 10th grade rates were 5% to 8% higher and county/reservation 12th grade rates were 1% to 14% higher than state rates. The data shows that rates for county/reservation students, by grade as well as by overall total percentage, were always greater than state rates. Most significant change in 2012 was in the county/reservation 12th grade student population where rates rose to 45.9% compared to their state counterparts at 31.8%. There was more than a 10% difference in 2012 totals as county/reservation rates were 31.1% and state rates were 21.2%.

Local data shows that the rate of Middle School students who reported binge drinking were almost 10% higher for American Indian students on or near a reservation (17.01%) than for those students in the Northeast Region of Montana (7.49%); Longitudinal data for Poplar students (22.3%) was almost 5% higher than American Indian students on or near a reservation.

No clear trend emerged for county/reservation 8th and 10th grade; rates fluctuated causing a yoyo effect. Rates for 8th grade were 34% in 2008, then down by over one half in 2010 to 16% then rising in 2012 by more than one half to 32.1%. Rates for 10th grade were 47.6% in 2010 then down by more than 4 times the rate to 14%, then drastically rising in 2012 to 40%. However, that is not the case for 12th grade. In 2008 the rate was 40% then down in 2010 to a rate of 12% and down again in 2012 to 11%. That being said, the overall total is still 27.7%.

No comparison can be made to determine if the problem in Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Reservation is greater than the state of Montana. Based on the data it can be said that a problem definitely does exist in the county/reservation though Poplar's problem is not as great as for the county.

There was no other local data available from the other 6 county/reservation schools to analyze and conclude any comparative value.

Data for students of all races binge drinking in past 30 days shows a declining trend in odd years 2007 through 2013 for all population centers. For the reservation, rates were 45.7% in 2007 and by 2013 rates had declined to 25.2%, still high as more than one fourth of students had reported binge drinking in past 30 days. In 2013 rates on the reservation, at 25.2%, were still higher than the state rate of 23.5%.

Data for American Indian students binge drinking in past 30 days show a declining trend for the odd numbered years 2009 – 2013. However, at all times reservation rates were higher than state rates. In 2013 reservation rates were more than one fourth of students at 25.2% while state rates were almost 2% lower at 23.5%.

Although Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Reservation rates are higher than the state, the difference is less than 2% and not significantly greater; the problem is therefore about the same as for Montana. Poplar's problem is not as great as the other population groups.

Adult Binge Drinking

QUESTION 6 Adult Binge Drinking

Based on Tables 15 and 16 and your community's own local data, how does adult binge drinking in your community compare to adult binge drinking across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Data shows that for respondents of all races 18 and older who reported binge drinking in past 30 days, rates in the state held fairly steady from 2008 (17.7%) to 2010 (17%). Then rates increased in 2011 to 20.8% and again in 2012 to 21.8%.

Data for American Indian respondents 18 and older who reported binge drinking in past 30 days shows a yoyo effect from 2008 to 2010, then increasing in 2011 to 21.6% and rising again in 2012 to 27.5%.

When comparing data in Tables 15 and 16 beginning with 2009 and continuing through 2012, American Indian rates were higher than state rates. In 2012 more than one fourth of American Indian respondents (27.5%) 18 and older reported binge drinking, while state rates for all races were less at 21.8%. The percentage is high as that data includes responses from those under the age of 21, the legal age to purchase and consume alcohol.

NEMHS reported findings in 2013 that "in Roosevelt County, 26.1% of residents reported using alcohol as defined by binge and/or heavy drinking. In the state of Montana, 22.8% of residents reported using alcohol in this way." Though Roosevelt County rates were higher they were not significantly higher, therefore the problem is similar to the State of Montana.

According to law enforcement data in 2012, 97% of all crimes were alcohol and/or drug related.

NEMHS reported that over 90% of survey respondents rated alcohol was the #1 health problem in the local area.

State BRFSS data was available for 2002 to 2006 for those 18 and older who reported binge drinking in Montana and throughout the Northeast Region. In 2004 Northeast Regional rates (23.3%) were higher than State rates (17.1%). However rates for both the Region (15.2%) and the State (15.8%) were about the same in 2006.

Local data shows that over the past 5 years 37% of establishments failed compliance checks. Data also showed that the majority of all county/reservation establishments, if not all, do engage in over-service of alcohol to patrons.

The problem in Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Reservation is greater than the State of Montana.

Underage Drinking (30 Day Use for Alcohol)

QUESTION 7 Underage Drinking Based on Tables 17 through 19 and your community's own local data, how does underage drinking in your community compare to underage drinking across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Data for students of all races drinking in past 30 days in even numbered years from 2008 to 2012, shows that Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Reservation 8th grade rates were on a downward trend (32.4%, 28.7%, 23.1% respectively); both county/reservation and state 10th grade data shows a yoyo effect (44.8%, 40% and 42.1% respectively). County/reservation 12th grade data shows a similar pattern (66.7%, 46.4% and 59.5% respectively), while state 12th grade rates declined from 2008 to 2010 then increasing by three tenths of one percent by 2012. County/reservation overall total rates for all grades were consistently higher than state rates in all three years

Data was available for 30-day use - the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) 2013 question "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours?"; local data shows that rates for American Indian students in Middle School on or near a reservation who reported binge drinking (17.01%) were higher than for the Northeast Region of Montana (7.49%).

Local data for High School students reporting binge drinking show that rates for American Indian students on or near a reservation (25.2%) were, not significantly greater though they were almost 2% higher than for students in the Northeast Region of Montana (23.3%).

Longitudinal data for Poplar students (22.3%) where 1% less than the Northeast Region of Montana and almost 3 % (2.9%) lower than American Indian students on or near a reservation.

Data was available for number of drinks in one sitting during past 30-days; the YRBS 2013 question asked was “During the past 30 days, what is the largest number of alcoholic drinks you had in a row, that is, within a couple of hours?” As to that question the data shows that 7.97% of High School students in Northeast Region of Montana consumed 10 or more alcoholic drinks while 10.32% of American Indian students on or near a reservation consumed 10 or more alcoholic drinks and 9.6% of Poplar students consumed 10 or more alcoholic drinks.

The problem in Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Reservation is greater than throughout the state of Montana.

Data for students of all races drinking in past 30 days during odd numbered years 2007 through 2013 show that data for reservations in 2007 was greater than all populations at 53.9%. Data shows no consistent trend over time. In 2013 reservation rates were 36% while Native American rates were lower at 31.1% and state rates were 1% higher at 37.1%.

The problem in Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Reservation is about the same as the state of Montana.

Local survey data showed that 69% of adults (18 and older) disapprove of underage alcohol use; the same survey indicated that 81% of youth respondents disapproved.

Prescription Drug Abuse by Youth (30 Day Use)

QUESTION 8 Prescription Drug Abuse

Based on Tables 20 and 22 and your community’s own local data, how does the data about prescription drug abuse by youth in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

No state data was available for 2008. Data for Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Reservation students of all races using prescription drugs in past 30 days (2008 – 2012) shows County/reservation 8th grade rates rose slightly in 2010 at 7.1% from 2008 at 6.9% and declined from 2010 to 2012 to a rate of 3.8%. County/reservation 10th grade rates declined from 9.1% in 2008 to 8.3% in 2010 and declined again in 2012 to 7%. County/reservation 12th grade rates showed a yoyo effect as they started in 2008 at 10.6% decreasing to 8.3% in 2010 and then increasing to 13.5% in 2012.

The state rate for 8th grade had no significant change from 2010 (1.9%) to 2012 (1.8%) and the 10th grade rate showed only a slight decrease (eight tenths of one percent) from 4.6% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2012. The rate for state 12th grade in 2010 was 5.5% and decreased slightly, by only five tenths of one percent, to 5% in 2012.

Overall grade totals were higher for county/reservation students were greater than state rates in both 2010 and 2012. In 2010 county/reservation rate was 7.9% and state rate was 4%, a difference of almost 4% and in 2012 the county/reservation rate was 8.1% and state rate was 3.5%, a difference of almost 5% (4.6%).

The prescription drug problem in Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Reservation is greater than throughout the state of Montana.

The rate of students for all races using prescription drugs in past 30 days (2011 – 2013) was lower for reservations than urban centers in both 2011 and 2013 though greater than state rates in both years. Rates for Native Americans were greater than reservation and state rates in both years. In 2013 the reservation rate (19.7%) was greater than the state rate (18.4%), a difference of 1.3%.

Although the reservation rate is 1.3% greater than the state rate, the difference is not significant and therefore the problem in Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Reservation is about the same as throughout the state of Montana.

The rate for American Indian students using prescription drugs in past 30 days (2009-2013) was greater for reservations in 2011 at 26.6% as well as in 2013 at 21.3%. The state rate was 16.2% in 2011 (10.4% less than reservations) and 18.4% in 2013 (2.9% less than reservations).

According to anecdotal data, Law Enforcement as well as treatment providers have seen an increase in drug abuse in the recent past. Of local youth surveyed, 85% answered that it was “bad”, “wrong” or “very wrong” to use alcohol/prescription drugs, while 100% of the adult survey respondents felt that it was wrong. While the majority of all respondents felt it was wrong, the data shows that the prescription drug abuse problem is worse than what parents might think. Along these lines, Law Enforcement estimates that 50% to 75% of all alcohol and drug crime goes undetected or unreported.

The problem in Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Reservation is greater than the State of Montana.

Final Consumption Question

QUESTION 9

Based on all of the consumption data analyzed here and your answers to Questions 5 through 8, how are underage drinking, binge drinking, and prescription drug abuse impacting your community? Explain the rationale for your response.

As discussed and analyzed in Questions 5 through 8, the rates of consumption of alcohol and prescription drugs were higher in Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Tribes than throughout the state.

Since alcohol and drug use affect the ability to make decisions as well as depressing the central nervous system causing delayed physical reflexes the impact of underage drinking, binge drinking, and prescription drug abuse would be increased rates of DUI, alcohol-related crashes/injuries and fatalities, as well as increased criminal activity. With each instance of underage alcohol use a crime is committed by consumption alone, and further by those providing the alcohol and/or drugs. The fact that children are drinking, driving or riding and abusing drugs underscores that the problem is great throughout Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Reservation.

While the adult community wholly disapproves of drug abuse and a significant majority disapprove of underage alcohol use one must ask the question, “with such a disapproval rating how is it that underage youth are able to abuse alcohol and drugs?” Data shows that in fact a problem does exist in the local community and that at times County/Reservation total rates were far greater than the state.

Law Enforcement acknowledged that pills from Indian Health Service and the Veteran’s Affairs clinic as the biggest providers on the street. Law enforcement sees Oxycodone, Oxycontin, Hydrocodone, Morphine, Fentanyl, Tramadol as the most highly abused prescriptions. Law Enforcement also reports seeing more prescriptions ordered from the internet or called in, which makes it harder to catch those crimes.

The disapproval rating, based on the local survey, compared to the rate of occurrence in the data tables says volumes; adults are out-of-touch with the actuality and magnitude of alcohol and drug abuse.

RISK FACTORS - PART 3

Perception of Parental Disapproval/Attitude

QUESTION 10 Parental Attitudes and Disapproval

Based on Table 23 and your community’s own local data, how does the data about parental attitudes and disapproval towards alcohol/drug use in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Prevention Needs Assessment (PNA) data shows that the rate of students of all races who perceive parental disapproval towards alcohol/drug use is greater in Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Reservation than throughout the state for all three years (2008 was 89.2% versus 80.3%, 2010 was 89.4% versus 81.8% & 2012 was 90.4% versus 81.8%). However, the perception of disapproval among the grades is greatest in 8th grade for both county/reservation and the state;

the perception rate declines from 8th grade to 10th grade then to 12th grade for both county/reservation and the state.

Overall the total rate of perception of parental disapproval in the county/reservation remained fairly steady in all 3 years; 89.2% in 2008, 89.4% in 2010 and 90.4% in 2012 perceived parental disapproval.

Throughout the state, overall total rate of perception of parental disapproval in the also remained fairly steady in all 3 years; 80.3% in 2008, 81.8% in 2010 and 81.8% in 2012 perceived parental disapproval. The difference between county/reservation data and state data is that the county/reservation perception of parental disapproval rate is 9% greater than state rates, which is positive.

Local survey data showed that 69% of adults surveyed thought that it is wrong for underage youth to use alcohol, 4% indicated it would depend on the child's age and 27% thought that parents would not care about underage alcohol use. On the flip-side, local survey data shows that 81% of the youth respondents indicated that parents would disapprove of underage alcohol use; .04% indicated it would depend on the child's age and .03% indicated that parents would not disapprove. A significant percentage (81%) of youth have the perception that parents disapprove of alcohol use; less adults (69%) think that is the case. That may account for the ease of access and social availability of alcohol for local underage youth.

Regarding drug abuse, local survey data shows 89% of youth perceive parental disapproval while only 77% of adults indicated that parents would/might take some type of action that indicated disapproval. Here again there is a larger perception of parental disapproval among local youth than among local adults.

Local survey data also shows a waning perception of parental disapproval among area service providers; 57% of individuals working with service providing agencies indicated that they thought parents in the community allow youth under 21 to consume alcohol.

Based on the foregoing, Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Reservation youth perceive adult disapproval far greater than their peers in Montana. Montana has a greater problem than the local County/Reservation when it comes to youth perception of adult disapproval. There is no Montana adult perception data to compare or analyze.

Perception of Peer Disapproval/Attitude

QUESTION 11 Peer Attitudes and Disapproval

Based on Table 24 and your community's own local data, how does the data about peer attitudes and disapproval towards alcohol/drug use in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

PNA data for 2008, 2010 and 2012 shows peer disapproval rates for county/reservation 8th grade were in the 50th percentile in all 3 years, as much as 30% lower than state rates which

were in the 80th percentile for all 3 years. Peer disapproval rates for county/reservation 10th grade were also lower than state rates in all 3 years. However the peer disapproval rates for county/reservation 12th grade were at least 10% greater than state rates in all 3 years.

That being said, the data shows that the overall total rate of students of all races who perceive peer disapproval towards alcohol/drug use was greater for the state in 2008 and 2010 than in Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Reservation, by less than 5%. Rates of disapproval for overall totals did not reach more than 67%.

Local Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Reservation survey data showed 85% of youth thought that it is wrong for underage youth to use alcohol and drugs.

The problem in Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Reservation is greater than throughout the state of Montana based on PNA data, although local data contradicts the PNA data.

Perceived Risk/Harm of Use

QUESTION 12 Perceived Risk/Harm of Use

Based on Tables 26 through 30 and your community's own local data, how does the data about perceived risk/harm of use in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

PNA data for 2008, 2010 and 2012 for percentage of students of all races who believe it is wrong to drink alcohol shows no great difference between overall totals for Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Reservation and the state. In 2012 rates for county/reservation rate was 72.8%, slightly greater than the state rate of 71.6%.

PNA data for 2008, 2010 and 2012 for percentage of students of all races who believe it is cool to drink alcohol regularly were about the same for Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Reservation and the state in 2010 and 2012; county/reservation total for 2010 was 26.3% and the state total was 25.4%. In 2012 the county/reservation total was 23.4% and the state total was 23.5%. The rates declined from 2010 to 2012 for both groups; the number who students who thought drinking alcohol is cool is less than 25%. What the data shows is that there is still a perception that exists among students that drinking alcohol is cool.

PNA data for 2008, 2010 and 2012 for percentage of students of all races who perceived risk of harm if having 1-2 alcoholic drinks every day never rose above 70%. Although overall total rates for Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Reservation did increase with each year, the total increase over the 3 years was less than 10% difference. State overall total rates were higher than county/reservation in 2008 and 2010 it was within 3% and 2% respectively. State overall total rate (64.1%) in 2012 was less than the county/reservation rate (66.8%) although the difference was insignificant. The rate of those students who perceive harm is less than 75% for both groups. The data shows that the problem is about the same for both the county/reservation and the state.

PNA data for 2008, 2010 and 2012 for percentage of students of all races who perceive risk of harm if having 5 or more alcoholic drinks every weekend shows that overall rates were 10% greater in the state (70th percentile) than in the county/reservation for 2010 and 2012. County/reservation rate never exceeded or rose above 68.2% while state rates rose to 76%. The data tells us that the problem is greater for the county/reservation than in the state as less students in the county/reservation perceive risk of harm of binge drinking.

PNA data for 2008, 2010 and 2012 for percentage of students of all races who perceive neighbors think it is wrong for students to drink alcohol show that overall total rates never rose to 75% for Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Reservation or the state. The data shows that the problem is about the same for both county/reservation and the state. Though the divide fluctuated over time the overall total differences are state rates were 7.5% higher in 2008, 0.9% higher in 2010 and 1.5% higher in 2012. Neither group overwhelming believes that neighbors think it is wrong for students to drink alcohol.

Local Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Reservation survey data showed that 85% of youth thought that underage use of alcohol and drugs were bad and the majority of those 85% went on to explain the risk of harm that alcohol and drug use can cause. The problem of perception of peer disapproval is greater for the state of Montana than for Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Reservation.

Family Communication around Alcohol/Drug Use

QUESTION 13 Family Communications around Alcohol/Drug Use

Based on Table 25 and your community's own local data, how does the data about family communication around alcohol/drug use in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

PNA data for 2008, 2010 and 2012 for percentage of students of all races who have talked with a parent about the dangers of alcohol or drug use during past 12 months shows that overall total rates for Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Reservation, in all 3 years, were significantly lower than state rates. County/reservation overall totals were 31.5% in 2008 decreasing to 28.7% in 2010,

then decreasing again in 2012 to 21.2%. State overall totals were 62.1% in 2008 decreasing to 59.8% in 2010 and then increasing in 2012 to 61%.

The problem surrounding communication is greater in Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Reservation than the state according to this data; less than 25% of students talk with their parents about the dangers of alcohol and drugs.

However, local Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Reservation survey data contradicts what the PNA data showed. According to the survey results, 100% of all adults indicated they talked with their child/grandchild/other child relative about the dangers of alcohol and drug use.

Perceptions are different for children and adults and what adults perceive as quality/effective communication may not be what the child perceives.

Alcohol Use is Causing Problems in Areas of Financial, Legal, Emotional, etc.

QUESTION 14 Alcohol is Causing Problems in Areas related to Financial, Legal, Emotional, etc.

Based on Table 31 and your community's own local data, how does the data about problems related to financial, legal, emotional, etc., around alcohol/drug use in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

PNA data for 2008, 2010 and 2012 for percentage of students of all races who believe that alcohol is causing problems in areas related to financial, legal, emotional, etc., is extremely low for both Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Reservation and the state in all years. The overall total state rate of 8.9% in 2012 is higher than the county/reservation rate of 4.7%, although the difference between the rates is less than 5% not a significant difference. In all 3 years, state overall total rates were always higher than county/reservation rates, even though state rates never increased beyond 12% and county/reservation rates never rose above 10%.

Alarmingly in 2010 not one county/reservation 12th grade student believed there was a causal effect between alcohol use and outcomes and in 2012 not one 10th grade county/reservation student believed there was a causal effect.

Local survey data shows that youth believe alcohol leads to or causes health problems and dropping out of school. However there were no questions included in the local survey to analyze whether there is a perception of alcohol use relative to financial, legal and emotional problems.

The problem is significant and about the same for both Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Reservation and the state of Montana.

Final Risk Factors Question

QUESTION 15

Based on the risk data collected in questions 10 through 14, how is your community affected by the risk factors outlined above? Explain the rationale for your response.

All data analyzed indicates that in Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Reservation local perception of disapproval declined from 8th grade to 12th grade indicating that the older the students became the less they thought that the community and parents disapproved of alcohol/drug use.

Based solely on the data in Table 31, in the county/reservation there is a lower rate of perceived risk of harm for binge drinking and a lower rate of perceived causal effect between alcohol/drug use and financial, legal or emotional problems. Community youth see no consequence for alcohol and drug use other than addiction and health problems according to local survey data.

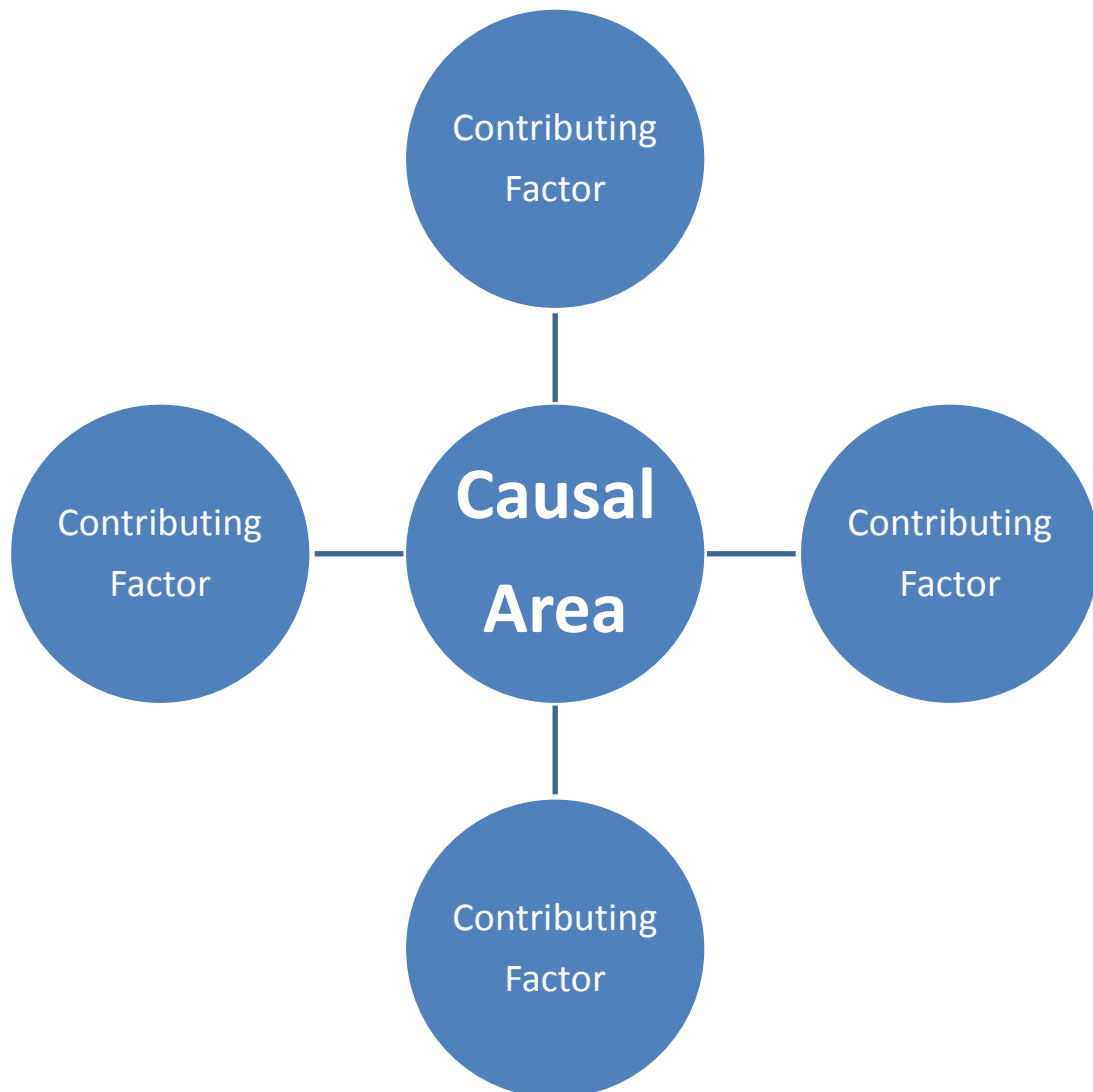
However, local data shows that youth overwhelmingly understand that there is some negative outcome. When asked how wrong the use of alcohol and drugs are, youth were forthcoming and explained the perceived risk of harm or consequence in answering why it was bad or wrong. Their answers ranged from harm or risk of dropping out of school, harm to their body and organs, to death.

Local data found that 100% of adults communicated with the youth in their family concerning alcohol and drugs. However according to PNA data, youth rates were terribly low concerning parental communication. Communication is subjective and each age group has an idea of what communication means to them and it would appear that the 100% of adults who communicated with youth did not do so in a manner that was effective so that the child understood the message given.

In the Opinion Survey regarding Social Availability the question about family communication around alcohol and prescription drug abuse did not apply to 9 of the adult respondents, of those remaining respondents 100% said Yes or indicated that they talked with their youth or underage family members. Frequency of the communication varied anywhere from 1 time per month to several times a week to daily and for the majority of those who do, they all approach the subject either up front and head on (asking “do you do drugs” “do you drink alcohol”) or use real life occurrences in their community as an opportunity to discuss the topic. One respondent said they use the opportunity when the Lifetime channel airs something that includes alcohol or drug use. Some even said that they use their older children who have addiction issues as a springboard to launch discussion. Some felt there wasn’t enough discussion of alcohol and drugs.

Low communication, low perceived risk of harm, low perceived disapproval and low perceived problems relative to alcohol/drug use and financial, legal or emotional problems indicate the risk of abuse is great and that the problem is greater in Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Assiniboiné and Sioux Reservation than in the State of Montana.

Causal Areas



**Task Two:
Gather Data on Four Causal Areas**

RETAIL AVAILABILITY – PART 3

Compliance Checks

The selling of alcohol to minors or to individuals who are intoxicated can contribute to the misuse of alcohol in your community. One measure of this is the failure of compliance checks by retail outlets. Collect the following data for your community. If compliance checks are conducted by more than one agency, it will be necessary to collect data from multiple law agencies in your community (Sheriff, Deputy, City Police, Tribal Law Enforcement, and Highway Patrol). In some counties, the DUI Task Force may have compliance check data available.

QUESTION 16 Compliance Checks

Based on local data, does the failure percent seem to be rising or staying the same. Discuss the impact this may be having on your community.

The overall rate of failure is more than one third (1/3). The data indicates that over time, fewer establishments were checked for compliance. However, failure rates have decreased over the past 4 years; total failure rate of the 16 establishments that were checked during the 4 year period is 36.84%.

It is important to note that over the 4 year period the number of establishments checked in each year fluctuated and did not remain constant. The number of establishments checked each year was less after 2010. For example in 2010 there were 26 establishments checked for compliance, in 2011 only 14 establishments were checked and in 2012 only 9 establishments were checked.

If all establishments are not consistently checked for compliance, servers would likely become less concerned with following measures to ensure there is no over-service, no service to underage youth and no third party sales to underage youth.

The results of compliance checks are not known in the local community and therefore the local community is actually unaware that compliance checks are conducted at all.

QUESTION 17 Compliance Checks

If your community does not do compliance checks, does them infrequently, or if residents have no knowledge of the results of compliance checks, how might this affect binge drinking and drinking & driving in your community? Please the rationale for your response.

Since compliance checks are infrequent, inconsistent and results not publicly released it might result in domino effect that results in increased rates of binge drinking, over-service, third party sales to underage youth and DUI, lack of public confidence in establishments following laws, lack of public confidence in enforcement, perception that underage alcohol use, binge drinking

and DUI are acceptable in the local community. Thus the problem of alcohol abuse as well as drug abuse continues to grow.

Local survey data supports the conclusion as a majority of both youth and adult survey respondents felt that alcohol was “easy to access” for local youth. Local survey data also showed low community confidence in enforcement, as well as concluding that a high rate of community members are unaware of laws involving compliance checks, keg registration, MIP, underage sales and whether alcohol-related laws were enforced.

Data also shows that state and tribal laws are not consistent within the intent of access to establishments that sell alcohol; while tribal laws are more restrictive as to access state laws are more lenient as to age of sellers and access to premises where alcohol is sold.

Alcohol Seller/Server Training

QUESTION 18 Alcohol Merchant Retail Sales Training

Discuss the trends shown in local data. How does the number of Alcohol Merchant Retail Sales Trainings and number of people trained vary over time? Is this trend consistent with the relative growth rate of alcohol licenses and the turn-over rate of alcohol servers in your community? Discuss the implications of this trend for binge drinking and drinking and driving in our community.

While there are 19 liquor licenses in Roosevelt County there are a greater number of licenses on the Fort Peck Reservation-the reservation encompasses the majority of Roosevelt County, portions of Daniels, Sheridan, Valley and Richland counties and other licensed establishments are located just along the reservation border in McCone County and small border towns such as Nashua.

The number of trainings held from 2008 to 2012 fluctuated between 1 and 3 per year. While no trend appears in the number of people trained, during the 4 year period a total of 8 trainings were conducted with a total of 79 trainees – this seems relatively low in consideration of the number of licenses. It is important to note that trainees included grocery and convenience store employees and that not all trainees are liquor establishment staff (i.e., bars, liquor stores).

When taken in the context of number of people trained each year (4 in 2009, 29 in 2010, 16 in 2011 and 39 in 2012), consideration of the number of liquor licenses on the reservation and in immediate proximity of the reservation and in consideration of turnover rates it is highly unlikely that all servers/cashiers/clerks have all been properly trained.

RBSS training became mandatory in Montana in 2012 and yet only 1 more person was trained in 2012 than in 2010. Inconsistent/infrequent training likely results in greater access of alcohol to underage youth, increased practices of over-service of customers, and an increase in third party sales, which all result in greater rates of binge drinking, underage drinking, DUI and crash with injury/fatality/property damage as well as greater incident of other criminal activity.

QUESTION 19 Alcohol Merchant Retail Sales Training

If your community does not hold RBSS trainings, how might this affect binge drinking and drinking and driving in your community?

As a result of infrequent training local data holds that over-service (binge drinking) is a great problem in the county/reservation. DUI is also a problem as there are no taxi or transportation services after 4 p.m. It is conceivable and most reasonable to believe that those who are intoxicated are driving home from bars, or riding in vehicles driven by intoxicated drivers.

Law Enforcement, during interviews, provided information identifying those local establishments known for over-service as well as underage service. In 2 of the larger reservation communities, of the 7 bars in Wolf Point, 3 are known for over-service. One official actually stated that all bars in the county and throughout the reservation are well-known for over-service. Of the 3 bars in Poplar 2 are well-known for over-service and 1 is well-known for patrons selling Meth with the knowledge of the bartender.

State law regarding age of alcohol sellers is in direct contradiction to Tribal laws. While Tribal laws prohibit anyone under the age of 21 from entering a bar, Montana state law actually allows sellers to be as young as 18. The employment of underage staff as a practice is highly likely to result in greater rates of underage service.

Bottom line is that if servers and sellers are not properly trained they are unaware of their responsibility, alcohol laws related to their occupation, and the consequence of their untrained service or actions.

Retail Availability Questions

QUESTION 20

Based on information gathered about liquor licenses Workbook Part 1 - Table 32, alcohol compliance checks, Alcohol Merchant Retail Sales Trainings and other local data, what are there retail-availability problems that might contribute to binge drinking and drinking and driving and their consequences in your community? Explain the rationale for your response.

Taking the number of liquor licenses in a local context, while there are 19 liquor licenses in Roosevelt County alone, there are a greater number of licenses on the Fort Peck Reservation. The reservation encompasses approximately 80% of Roosevelt County, portions of Daniels, Sheridan, Valley and Richland counties and other licensed establishments are located just along the reservation border in McCone County and small border towns such as Nashua.

With 19 liquor licenses and a population of 10, 927 the rate per 100,000 people comes to 173.88 licenses per person, or approximately one for every 575 people. If servers and sellers are not properly trained they are unaware of their responsibility, alcohol laws related to their occupation, and the consequence of their untrained service or actions.

Over the past 5 years, retail establishments in Roosevelt County and throughout the Fort Peck Reservation have a compliance failure rate of 37%, well over one third of the establishments checked. The rate of passage went down in 2011 and then increased in 2012.

In absence of consistent and frequent RBSS training and compliance checks, retail availability problems that might contribute to binge drinking and drinking and driving and their consequences would reasonably include over-service, third party sales to underage youth, and direct sales to underage youth. Resulting consequences in the community would be greater rate of incident of MIP, domestic abuse, disorderly conduct, assault, rape, child neglect, child endangerment, DUI, crashes with injury/fatality/property damage, and suicide.

QUESTION 21

Based on the above considerations, to what degree do you believe retail availability is impacting the binge drinking and drinking and driving and its consequences in your community? Place an "X" on the scale below. Explain the rationale for your response.

No impact										Major impact	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	X	

The rationale for the retail availability rating of 10, a major impact, is based on the consequences of inconsistent/infrequent RBSS training and compliance checks. Local survey concluded overwhelmingly as discussed previously herein that alcohol is "easy to access" for underage youth and rates of abuse are alarmingly high.

Law Enforcement was quick to point out that anywhere from half to all alcohol establishments in any given community in the County/Reservation are well-known for over-service to adults, as well as identifying those establishments that are known for providing alcohol to underage youth.

With the "no smoking" laws in alcohol establishments it is harder to keep track of patron sales that are actually consumed by patrons versus alcohol that is purchased by a patron who then may step outside to smoke and pass off the alcohol to underage youth. If establishments are not following the rules against over-service it is only reasonable to believe that they are not acutely aware of third party retail transactions to underage youth.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE – PART 3

QUESTION 22 Conviction Rates

Based on local data, discuss the impact the conviction rate may be having on your community.

The conviction rate for Tribal youth offenses for those youth under 18 charged with Minor In Possession (MIP) is 59% with a dismissal rate of 10%; the conviction rate for youth under 18 charged with DUI is 66% with a dismissal rate of 0% for 2012. The conviction rate for Tribal youth under 21 but over 18 charged with MIP is 61% for 2012 with a dismissal rate of 3.8% (Table 2-5a).

No MIP charges or convictions were recorded in Roosevelt District Court. There was no data available from Justice Courts.

The conviction rates represent a large number of underage youth who are engaging in dangerous and risky behavior who are at risk of damaging their development and risking long-term addiction issues and health issues if behavior is not changed.

Law enforcement estimates that anywhere from 50% to 75% of alcohol/drug related crimes go undetected or unreported. Therefore while conviction rates may be above 50%, there are still 50% to 75% of all alcohol/drug related crimes that are never charged.

QUESTION 23

Based on local data, identify any specific type of crime that has a conviction or dismissal rate noticeably different than others.

There are no notable differences in Tribal youth conviction (60%) or dismissal rates (20%).

There are no notable differences in Tribal adult conviction rates when analyzing the number of cases dismissed and still pending.

It is important to note that most drug-related offenses for Native Americans may be charged in federal court rather than tribal court especially for adults depending upon several factors.

Conviction rate for Criminal Distribution of Dangerous Drugs is 0%, dismissal rate is 29% and 71% were categorized as “no finding” which may or may not mean they are still pending. The same is true for Criminal Possession of Dangerous Drugs; the conviction rate is 0% with a dismissal rate of 0% and 100% categorized as “no finding”. The same goes for Criminal Possession Dangerous Drugs-Intent to Distribute; the conviction rate is 15% with a dismissal rate of 15% and 70% categorized as “no finding”. Total overall conviction rates for all drug related offenses is 20%.

No data was available from Justice Court.

Due to the lack of federal investigations of drug activity on the reservation and the loss of the Big Muddy Drug Task Force the Fort Peck Tribes formed their own drug unit. It is important to note that the only drug unit serving the entire reservation at this time is the Fort Peck Tribes which consists of a full time 2-man team with support of 1 officer assigned from the Rocky Mountain Regional Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Key Informant Interviews with Law Enforcement

As part of this environmental assessment you will need to conduct interviews of key law enforcement officers. If your jurisdiction is served by both a police department and a sheriff's department you are encouraged to do an interview with both the Chief of Police and the Sheriff but consider what interviews would be the most appropriate and informative for your community. Other law enforcement to consider includes Tribal Law Enforcement, Highway Patrol, Code Enforcement, Fish and Game or Forest Service.

QUESTION 24 Key Law Enforcement Interviews

Based on your interviews with law enforcement officers others on this topic, what efforts are your law enforcement agencies pursuing to address binge drinking and drinking and driving in your community?

Fort Peck Tribal Court: *The tribal justice system has in place a Family Wellness Court, Drug Court, DUI Offender Treatment Court and a Juvenile Cultural Diversion Circle.*

Fort Peck Tribes Law & Justice: *When on patrol, officers are instructed to pay close attention in addressing underage drinking. The department is currently seeking funds to staff their Highway Safety program to continue Safety Check Points on a consistent basis; funding ran out in September 2013.*

Roosevelt County Sheriff Office: *When on patrol, deputies are instructed to pay close attention in addressing underage drinking.*

Law enforcement agencies also assist with post-prom events such as all night shut-in events in an attempt to reduce the rate of underage alcohol-related driving incidents including crash injury and crash fatality.

It is noted that all agencies are doing the best that they can to serve the local community with the scarce resources available.

QUESTION 25 Key Law Enforcement Interviews

Based on your interviews with law enforcement officers others on this topic, what efforts are your law enforcement agencies NOT pursuing to address binge drinking and drinking and driving in your community? What appears to be the primary reasons they are not pursuing identified efforts?

Due to the lack of manpower and funding, efforts such as compliance checks, safety check points and party patrols are no longer regularly conducted throughout the County and Reservation.

Law Enforcement also spoke of lack of training, which leads to juvenile court inconsistently charging and prosecuting all alcohol-related incidents

During interviews it was noted time and again that current jail facilities are not sufficient and both the Tribal and Roosevelt County jails are full to capacity at any given time. Some of this is also due to the Bakken oilfield activity, which brought in more drug and criminal activity which puts a strain on law enforcement who is already understaffed and stretched thin.

Use of Local Ordinances

QUESTION 26 Use of Local Ordinances

Based on the data, discuss the application or enforcement of each ordinance that exists in your community. Is the ordinance applied consistently? Is use of the ordinance visible to the community? Does law enforcement view it as a useful tool in addressing alcohol-related problems?

Hours & Days of Sale laws are enforced consistently. Open Container laws are not consistently enforced; they are enforced at all times except special events. Noise, Nuisance, Public Disturbance and Public Intoxication laws are not consistently enforced, in some instances individuals are removed or dispersed from the area called to and not charged with the violation. Social Host is not enforced or charged consistently. Restricting or Banning Minors from Bars is not enforced.

Law enforcement in general does not believe the laws are successful in deterring violations and sees alcohol-related laws as ineffective in addressing the alcohol-related problems in the community. Law enforcement believes the problem lies within the community or society as a whole and that if society changed the problem with alcohol and drugs would diminish markedly.

It is important to note that both the Roosevelt County jail and the Fort Peck Tribal jail are full to capacity at any given point in time. A larger, new Fort Peck Tribal jail facility is currently under construction. Law enforcement believes that once the new facility opens there will be fewer plea bargains and more incarcerations for crimes charged.

According to local survey data there is low confidence for enforcement and criminal justice.

For whatever reason, whether it be lack of manpower, lack of jail space, lack of reporting or lack of enforcement, laws are only effective if they are enforced. Enforcement must be consistent from charging the criminal violation to sentencing the violation.

QUESTION 27 Use of Local Ordinances

Are there ordinances which do not exist in your community but which may be especially effective in addressing your binge drinking or drinking and driving in your community? If so, which ones, and why?

For community and special events, it would be beneficial to have special licenses that require RBSS training, and wrist bands one an identification has been checked. At this time there are no special requirements so there is no way to determine effectiveness without implementing changes.

Other local ordinances that could be effective include administrative penalties, Compliance Checks, Minimum Age of Seller and Minimum Safety Check Points. In the past, Compliance Checks and Safety Check Points were effective in addressing alcohol related activity. Administrative Penalties and Minimum Age of Seller may be beneficial in reducing alcohol related violations however there is no way to determine if they will be effective without implementing changes.

Other Local Data: Criminal Justice

Feel free to consider other local data that will help you better understand how and to what extent criminal justice issues in your community may contribute to binge drinking and its consequences in your community. For example, you may have information on a local DUI Taskforce that exists and its activity level. You may be able to assess information from your local drug courts. If you have other local data, describe the results here.

Criminal Justice Questions

QUESTION 28

Based on information gathered from alcohol conviction rates, use of local ordinances, key law enforcement interviews and other local data, how might the local criminal justice system be contributing to binge drinking and its consequences in your community? Provide the rationale for your response.

The criminal justice system might be contributing to binge drinking and its consequences in the community by not consistently enforcing and prosecuting alcohol-related laws. By not consistently enforcing and prosecuting alcohol-related laws the criminal justice system causes a

domino or cyclical effect in the community; meaning their actions or inactions lead to the appearance that there is no enforcement, which then leads to lack of confidence in the community, which then leads to non-compliance, which finally leads to an appearance of social acceptance leading back around to the criminal justice system pointing fingers back at the community saying it is society's fault.

Through interviews, the respondents felt that the community didn't care or lacked concern regarding alcohol use, binge drinking, DUI, etc. However, community members felt that laws are not being enforced; for example when asked if the MIP law consistently enforced 61% felt that the MIP law was not consistently enforced.

There is no longer a local enforcement effort towards specifically alcohol related activity. Roosevelt County no longer has an Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws grant. The Fort Peck Tribes and the cities within the reservation do not have funds to provide an alcohol-specific program. The Fort Peck Tribes are currently seeking funding for their Highway Safety program to conduct retail compliance checks and safety checkpoints.

Law enforcement attributes the increase of prescription drugs to factors including the Bakken oilfield due to higher paying jobs which enables people to work a mere 1 to 2 weeks to obtain money to buy more drugs. With the Bakken came a need to assign scarce manpower to focus on those individuals moving into the area with criminal backgrounds and those who have committed crimes once they have come to the local area.

QUESTION 29

Based on the considerations in Question 21, to what degree do you believe the concerns around criminal justice are contributing to binge drinking and its consequences in your community? Place an "X" on the scale below. Provide the rationale for your response.

No impact										Major impact
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	X

Local surveys support this rating as 56% of adult respondents did not know if specific laws were being enforced. Survey results of both adults and youth showed that there are well-known designated areas where underage youth gather to drink alcohol. The survey results were also reaffirmed by interviews conducted with Law Enforcement and others as they identified the same designated areas as community adults and youth. Further, an overwhelming majority of all survey respondents as well as law enforcement felt that alcohol is "easy to access" for underage youth.

SOCIAL AVAILABILITY – PART 3

Social availability includes the obtaining of alcohol from friends, associates and family members, but it also refers to the availability of alcohol at gatherings such as parties and other social events where the alcohol is provided as part of the event.

QUESTION 30 Prevention Needs Assessment

Based on Tables 35 and 36, how does student perception of being caught for drinking in your community compare to the perception across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

PNA data for students of all races who thought he/she would be caught by the police if they drank beer, wine or hard liquor show that in 2012 10% more Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Reservation 8th grade students thought they would be caught by police than their peers in the state, while 10th and 12th grade county/reservation data was about the same as the state. The percentage of those students who thought they would be caught by police was extremely low; overall only 28.9% of county/reservation students in 2012 thought they would be caught by police compared which is only 2.7% greater than students across the state (26.2%). Percentage rates were the same for county/reservation 10th grade students (50%) as for students in the state (49.9%). Data in 2012 for students of all races who thought he/she would be caught by their parents if they drank beer, wine or hard liquor show that 52% of county/reservation students and 52.1% of students in the state thought they would be caught by parents.

More students locally and across the state thought they would be caught by their parents if they drank alcohol rather than by police. The problem is the same in Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Reservation as in the state of Montana.

Social Availability Questions

QUESTION 31

Based on information gathered from law enforcement interviews, public opinion surveys, the Prevention Needs Assessment, and other local data what are the concerns around social availability that might contribute to binge drinking, drinking and driving, and respective consequences in your community? Provide the rationale for your response.

Local Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Reservation survey data showed that 67% of youth and 65% of adults thought that parents in their local community allow drinking under the age of 21.

When asked the question how underage youth obtain alcohol survey respondents said it is easy for underage youth to find someone over 21 to buy alcohol and that youth pay someone in cash or alcohol to purchase the alcohol.

One third of youth survey respondents said that alcohol was “easy to access” for underage youth, while 87% of adult survey respondents also said that alcohol was “easy to access” for underage youth. Such awareness between age groups indicates that social acceptance and availability are clearly a major issue in the community.

Other common themes that came up in both adult and youth survey responses was the lack of parenting, and some survey respondents differentiated that there are good parents and parents that do not care, indicating a social acceptance of alcohol abuse.

A majority of youth and adult survey respondents as well as interview participants could name well-known designated locations for youth to gather for underage drinking and/or obtaining prescription drugs. Since these places are so well-known to those in the community, including Law Enforcement, it indicates a social acceptance/tolerance and availability of alcohol use among underage youth.

QUESTION 32

Based on these considerations, to what degree do you believe social availability is impacting binge drinking and drinking and driving and its consequences in your community? Place an “X” on the scale below. Provide the rationale for your response.

No impact

Major impact

0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

X

The rating is based upon the reported incidents of Law Enforcement not charging alcohol offenses, juvenile division not charging and prosecuting all youth alcohol violations, and ease of access by all accounts. A combination of Law Enforcement, criminal justice, retail availability and social availability creates the perception of acceptance and social availability.

PROMOTION – PART 3

Promotion refers to attempts by alcohol retailers and the alcohol industry to increase demand through the marketing of their products. Once again, this will require some original data collection to acquire a sense of the depth and potential impact of various marketing tactics surrounding alcohol in your community.

Advertising

QUESTION 33 Advertising

Based on the data you collected regarding the level of advertising in local print media within your community, advertising via signage on buildings within your community and advertising via sponsorship of local events, is the overall level of alcohol advertising in your community excessive? Provide the rationale for your response.

Signage in Wolf Pont is less than 10%, and billboard signage is 12%. Signage in Poplar is 18% (rounded) and billboard signage is 0%.

Weekly local print media (Fort Peck Journal and Herald News) during the period of time specified contained 8 alcohol advertisement and 5 promotional or event advertisements. The daily print media, Billings Gazette contained 239 alcohol advertisements and 10 promotional or event advertisements during the time period specified.

High turnover rates for paper delivery hinders or prevents consistent daily access in homes. While the advertisements are excessive, the paper is not consistently delivered to homes and is available for purchase from several local businesses.

The overall level of alcohol advertising in the Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Reservation does not appear to be excessive.

QUESTION 34 Advertising

Based on the data collected regarding the level of advertising in local print media within your community, advertising via signage on buildings within your community and advertising via sponsorship of local events, how might the magnitude of alcohol advertising in your community be impacting binge drinking and drinking and driving and its consequences?

Advertisements promoting local events were mainly for one-night special bar events or special liquor store promotions. While these advertisements may have influenced people to attend the

event and may have resulted in incidents of binge drinking, local establishments are limited as to capacity.

There is no way to determine if rates of DUI and other alcohol-related offenses were higher during the designated period because data was not obtained relative to date of events.

It would not be unreasonable to believe that advertising does not have a significant impact based upon the low number of local ads and signage.

QUESTION 35 Alcohol-Related News Articles

Based on the data collected regarding the number of news articles in contrast to the amount of advertising in local print media within your community, how do you think alcohol use is being portrayed? How do you think this is impacting binge drinking and drinking and driving in your community?

During the period designated for collection there were 6 articles in the 2 local weekly newspapers (Fort Peck Journal and Herald News) portraying alcohol in a negative light and relative to contributing to a motor vehicle crash, DUI and crimes involving violence.

The daily publication available in the local community, Billings Gazette, ran 8 articles as well.

The number of articles is not sufficient as to desensitize the community of the harmful consequences of alcohol use, but may have been helpful to influence some not to binge drink or drink and drive.

Promotion Questions

QUESTION 36

Based on information gathered from sponsorships, advertising and other local data, what are the concerns around promotion that might contribute to binge drinking and drinking and driving and the associated consequences in your community? Explain the rationale for your response.

There are no concerns regarding promotion, sponsorships or advertising at this time. Throughout the assessment process there were no alcohol-related public postings, handouts or flyers that surfaced in the community or were displayed throughout local buildings, schools or college campuses or public places that prominently promoted alcohol or influenced binge drinking.

QUESTION 37

Based on these considerations, to what degree do you believe promotion is impacting binge drinking and its consequences in your community? Place an "X" on the scale below. Explain the rationale for your response.

No impact

Major impact

0 **X** 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

While advertisements for alcohol and promoting bar specials/events are published in the two local newspapers, both papers are weekly publications. While the advertisements may have an influence on some, based on frequency and the low number of advertisements, the impact would be very minimal.

SCHOOL POLICIES – PART 3**QUESTION 38**

Based on information gathered from your school districts, what are the concerns around how those policies contribute to either the underage substance use or reduce underage substance abuse and the associated consequences in your community? Explain the rationale for your response.

For the Lustre School District, the policy would reduce the problem of alcohol and drug abuse. Contracts are signed by all students and strictly enforced.

The Wolf Point School requires all athletes and members of extracurricular groups to sign contracts that prohibit the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs (ATOD). While some in the community commented during interviews that the athletic contracts reduced the occurrence of substance abuse, there have been incidents involving members of sports teams and extracurricular groups using alcohol/drugs and the school, as well as parents, have not been consistent in supporting and abiding by the ATOD contract when there have been violations. Further, the school prohibits use and possession of ATOD on campus and policies are included in a student handbook. Again, the school has not been consistent in how they deal with violators, and in some cases it was reported that it depends on race, economic and social class.

Frazer and Culbertson School Districts also have policies prohibiting use and possession of ATOD on campus and school-related events. Poplar School District also has a complex ATOD policy that is a confusing process depending on the violation that occurs. Brockton School District policy was not available.

Common practice is that student handbooks containing school policies are provided to all students at the beginning of the school year. Students and parents are responsible to read the handbook and sign it in agreement to abide by all contents.

There has been no data obtained from schools to determine if these policies actually reduce or influence alcohol and drug use. However, based on PNA and YRBS data it would be reasonable to say that the policies do not reduce drug abuse, binge drinking, drinking and driving or riding in a vehicle driven by someone who has been drinking.

QUESTION 39

Based on these considerations, to what degree do you believe your school district's policies and programs in your community are impacting binge drinking and its consequences in your community? Place an "X" on the scale below. Explain the rationale for your response.

No impact											Major impact
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	X	9	10	

PNA, YRBS, and local conviction data clearly show that youth are binge drinking, drinking and driving, riding in a vehicle when the driver has been drinking and using illegal drugs. Therefore school policies must have very little impact on reducing the problem.

MEDICAL FIELD INFORMATION – PART 3

QUESTION 40

Based on information gathered from local hospitals, pharmacies, and prescribers, what are the concerns around prescription drug abuse in your area? Explain the rationale for your response.

There were no medical/pharmacy personnel interviews conducted due to scheduling, lack of response, and due to processes that must be met in accordance with internal agency policy. Requests still pending; interviews may be approved by agencies at a later date.

Law enforcement reported seeing a “big revolving door” where pain killers and all opiate-based narcotics are concerned. It was acknowledged that pills come from Indian Health Services (IHS) and the Veteran’s Affairs Office as the biggest providers on the street. Roosevelt County and the reservation are seeing more Oxycodone, Oxycontin, Hydrocodone, Morphine, Fentanyl, Tramadol, Vicodin, and Soboxone ordered from the internet or called in; it’s important to note that internet ordering of pills makes it harder to catch those crimes. Law enforcement has seen a trend of selling prescription drugs for both money and for Methamphetamine. Increased rates of home invasions and burglaries have been reported, for the purpose of obtaining pills or selling goods to buy pills; it was noted that people are casing I.H.S. for patients to buy pills from or to steal pills from.

QUESTION 41

Based on these considerations, to what degree do you believe the medical field data you collect is impacting prescription drug abuse and its consequences in your community? Place an “X” on the scale below. Explain the rationale for your response.

No impact

Major impact

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 **X**

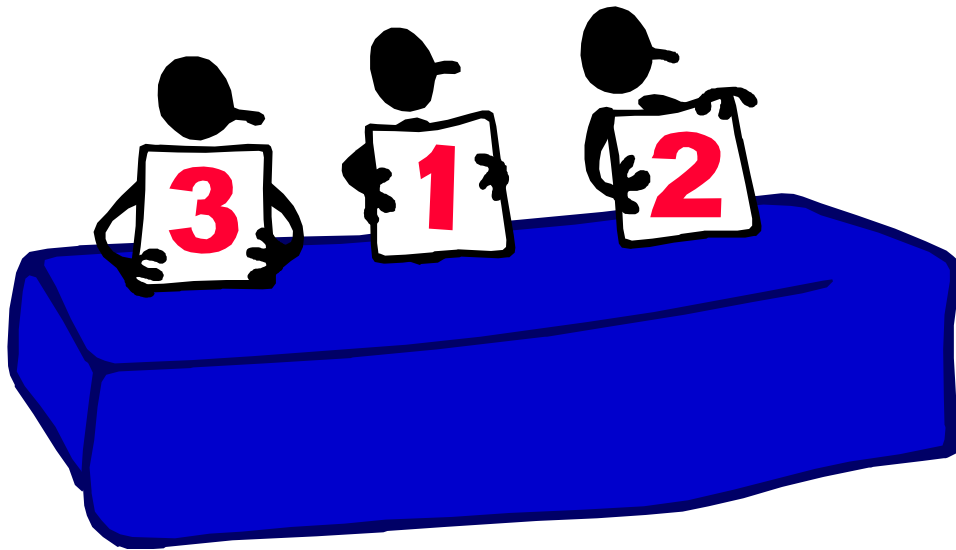
Although no medical professionals were interviewed, it is clear that a drug problem exists based upon other interviews conducted.

Law enforcement interviews candidly identified specific providers and agencies that they saw as contributing to the prescription drug problems in Roosevelt County/Fort Peck Reservation. Further, it is a concern that doctors are uncooperative and giving prescriptions out very easily. Law enforcement has seen increases in prescription drugs obtained through internet purchase, people forging their prescription (e.g., changing prescription dosage from 10 mg to 100 mg), people selling or trading prescription drugs for money and Meth, increased home invasions in search of prescription drugs, and people casing medical facilities watching to see who leaves with prescriptions. With the Bakken oilfield activity enforcement has seen an increase in illicit drugs as well as prescription drugs.

Treatment providers are aware that individuals are doctor-shopping to obtain multiple prescriptions for drugs in nearby communities such as Sidney and Billings and communities far into the state of North Dakota such as Bismarck and Minot.

Therefore, a rating of 10, because the issue is a major problem.

Prioritization



Task Three:
Rank the Four Causal Areas from the Greatest Contributor to Your Community's Problems to the Smallest Contributor

Prioritizing

The next stage involves prioritizing the causal areas. The first step is achieved by placing the appropriate scores from Questions 14, 22, 25, and 29 next to its related causal area. Based on the scores, rank each causal area with 1 being the highest priority and 4 the lowest. In the case of a tie, decide which area is of higher priority for your community in relation to binge drinking, drinking and driving, and motor vehicle crashes. After having completed the ranking, explain the rationale for your rankings on the next page.

The prioritization will be the basis of for determining which combination of environmental prevention policies, practices and programs are strategically best for your community.

Score	Rank	Causal Area
10	3	Retail Availability
10	1	Criminal Justice
10	2	Social Availability
1	6	Promotion
8	5	School Policies
10	4	Medical Field

QUESTION 42

Provide the rationale for your rankings of the causal factors.

Based upon data, interviews, community perception and local survey data, Criminal Justice, Retail Availability, the Medical Field and Social Availability were all rated a score of 10, followed by School Policies with an 8, and Promotion was ranked last with a score of 1.

Common themes that were consistent through local data compilation and interviews were: access is easy for youth to obtain through both social and retail availability, increase in crime related to alcohol and drug abuse (criminal justice, social availability, retail availability), lack of consistent enforcement (criminal justice), and the need for the community to become involved as part of the solution including reporting offenses (social and retail availability, criminal justice).

The lack of funding has a domino effect in that enforcement can no longer focus on alcohol-related criminal activity or alcohol deterrent events that results in a lack of prosecution of cases. This seems to result in low community confidence in criminal justice and finally resulting in apathy which appears to be acceptance or tolerance.

Also, prescription drug abuse has presented to be a large problem; there are identified physicians in the community who over-prescribe. People are also doctor shopping, ordering medications online, and forging prescriptions to illegally obtain these narcotics. There is a definite need in Roosevelt County for more prevention efforts surrounding prescription drug abuse.

Enforcement is only one piece to the puzzle, there must be a holistic effort surrounding the issue of alcohol and drug abuse whereby everyone becomes part of the solution.

Final Question



Task Five:
Determine What Combination of Causal Areas
Your Community should Target

Your Final Conclusions

Now that you have considered the data surrounding your community's alcohol problems, as well as each causal area for these problems, you need to decide what to do. This decision will ultimately be part of your community's Prevention Plan and lead to very specific environmental evidence-based strategies for you to implement. For now, think about your data and especially your final rankings on page 66 as well as your resource assessment on page 69. Also, mull over the possible connections among the four causal areas. Would it be possible to target social availability without also targeting criminal justice/law enforcement? Will changes in retail availability necessarily require changes in the enforcement of policy? Now answer the following question.

Final Needs Assessment Question

QUESTION 43

It is very unlikely that your community can or needs to address every causal area to impact existing binge drinking and drinking and driving problems. What combination of causal areas is most likely to produce changes in the environment which currently exists within your community? What specific causal factors will you target and why?

Laws are only as good as their enforcement. Criminal justice goes hand in hand with both social availability and retail availability; each being relative to the other and each affecting the other. Underage alcohol use and drug use relies on social and retail availability, and once obtained through either venue criminal justice is affected. Therefore in order to address the problem of underage alcohol use, binge drinking, drinking and driving and drug use all 4 causal areas must be addressed.

More education for the community on prescription drug abuse needs to be done, as well as conducting more drug take-back days where citizens can bring their unused medications to a secure location to dispose of. Also, increasing physicians' use of the Montana Prescription Drug Registry could cut down on the number of people who are doctor shopping.

Focusing on these four areas will cause the greatest impact in reducing these problems in Roosevelt County.